The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,843—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH the SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding detention in Egypt.

HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at MARSEILLES, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at Alexandria and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
PEKIN	3000	000	A. Symons	TUESDAY ..28th Aug.
SURAT	3142	530	C. H. Edwards	..4th Sept.
HYDASPES	2284	400	Geo. Scrivener	..11th "
KAITHAY	2983	0 0	W. M. Robbie	..18th "
AUSTRALIA	3064	600	F. Alderton	FRIDAY. ..28th Sept.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th "
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th "
MOSETTA	3402	600	G. W. Brady	..26th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Ballard Pier, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
CUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	..7th Sept.
KOHILLA	3000	600	W. Barratt	..21st "
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th "
PANDORA	2,403	450	Arnott	..26th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VERONICE	P. Grillovich	3,500	500	27th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Custom House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the [illegible] next, up to 11 a.m. (local time) by the [illegible] at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1884, when they will be opened at 1 p.m. by the Commissariat Officer at Bombay for the [illegible] under Schedule No. 3 for the year [illegible] and the rates read in the presence of the Tenderers as may attend.

[illegible] Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 7th August, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1884, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin, Copper, Brass and Iron ware, under Schedule No. 11 ..... / Cattle Equipments, under Schedule No. 12	Tenders to be received on 20th September, 1883.
Stationery and Book-binding, under Schedule No. 13 ..... / Chickens & Eggs, under Schedule No. 14 ..... / Ice, do. No. 15 ..... / Fish, salted, do. No. 16	Tenders to be received on 20th September, 1883.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Aug., 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, for contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Poona & Bombay.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 10. Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 10 A. Beef and mutton for one year from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 14. Beef and mutton for two years from 1st April 1884.—Under Schedule No. 14 A.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

Parties who may wish to tender at Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Secundrabad and Banglore are requested to apply to the Executive Commissariat Officers at those stations for Forms of Tenders and Schedules and to hand over to them receipts for the earnest money deposit.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 13th Aug., 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and Palao Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TASTELESS" CASTOR OIL.

OLEUM RICINI INSIPIDUM.

POUND BOTTLES, Rs. 2-4 CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SATIN OR SILK FANS.

PLAIN BLACK, Sizes 13", 14", 15", 16", and 17", from Rs. 4 Rs. 9-8 each.

BLACK, WHITE or CREAM COLOURED, from 13" to 18". Beautifully and artistically decorated with Crewel work, Hand-painted Flowers, Birds, and Foliage, in a variety of pretty colours, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 27 each.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON STATIONERY.

PARCHMENT BANK PAPER.

For Inland and Overland Postage.

		Cash prices.
Note Paper size	¼ ream	Rs. 0 14
Do. ruled faint	"	" 1 0
Letter Paper size	"	" 1 12
Do. ruled faint	"	" 2 0
Oblong Envelopes	hundred	" 1 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
"	" " 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" " 100	1	12
"	" " 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	" " 100	1	12
"	" " 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	" " 100	2	0
"	" " 250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	" " 100	2	0
"	" " 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" " 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	" " 100	2	4
"	" " 250	5	0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	" " 100	3	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOME and other Remittances effected at once, by telegraphic advice, as well as by draft.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. PAY, PENSIONS, ALLOWANCES, &c., realised.

INTEREST on deposits made with us in India remitted Home at 2*s. per Rupee.*

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT minimum monthly credit balances at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST payable in India (or in England as above) allowed on Deposits made for

3 Months certain	..... at 3	per cent.	per annum.	
6 "	"	..... at 5	"	"
12 "	"	..... at 6	"	"
18 "	"	..... at 7	"	"

GOODS, Stores, Wines, &c., supplied, from Stock in India, at current prices, or from Home, at wholesale prices, direct from the Manufacturers.

PASSAGES to all ports booked, free of charge, at reduced fares for family groups.

PASSENGERS met on arrival at Home and in India.

BAGGAGE shipped, landed, stored or otherwise disposed of according to instructions.

PACKAGES of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere, at lowest rates of freight.

AGENTS for Tolley, Henry, Murcott, Rigby, Bland, and other Gunmakers.

MERRYWEATHER'S Fire Engines. KEITH, PROWSE & Co.'s Pianos. GEO. WRIGHT'S Billiard Tables. AMMUNITION Boots, Blankets, and Regimental Stores generally.

PERSONAL and Financial agency transacted. ASSURANCE in all Life Offices.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
Bombay: 28, Apollo-st.
London: 27, Leadenhall-st., E. C.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT of INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL MUSIC will be given on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Admission Re. 1. Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, price Rs. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSINATH WITTOBA, GOPINATH EKNATH and BALCRUSTNA WITTOBA, executors of the last will and testament of the late WASSUDEW LUXMONJEE, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of Government land admeasuring 4,432 square yards or thereabouts, numbered 150 by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the bungalow numbered 96 by the Municipal Commissioner, and stable, cookroom and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Parell, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by the property of Hormasjee Cowasjee General, on the west by the Parell Tank road, on the north partly by the public road and partly by the property of Janardhan Ballajee, on the south by the Golachee Hill road, and which premises were formerly in the possession of Wassudew Luxmonjee and are now in the possession of his said executors. All persons claiming any right, title or interest in the said premises by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to inform the undersigned of the same in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, which will not be admitted thereafter.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1883.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney

NOTICE is hereby given that KESSERBAI, wife of COOVERJI LUDHA, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL to Messrs. VASONJEE SHAMJEE and MAOJI SHAMJEE, also both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, all that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, known as lot No. 5, on the Esplanade, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by Hornby Row, on or towards the west by Back-street, now called Ravelin-street, on or towards the north by lot No. 4, in the occupation of Bhimji Girdhar, on or towards the south by Side-street now also called Ravelin-street, and which premises are now in the registration subdistrict of Fort in the Island of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 57 and new No. 59, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 59 and new No. 15,992. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest into or upon the said premises or any portion thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1883.

SHAPURJEE & THAKURDAS,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, a poll was duly demanded upon the subjoined Resolution, which was submitted to the meeting, and for which it was declared by the chairman, upon a show of hands, that there was a majority of one vote:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein of the words "or reduced" immediately after the word "increased" in article 4, and also by the insertion in the said articles immediately after article 7 of the following article, namely:—

"That the Company may from time to time, by special resolution, reduce the Capital."

Shareholders are further reminded that under the direction of the Chairman, the poll will be taken by open voting on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1883, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church-gate-street, and that the Extraordinary General Meeting is adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1883, at 3 p.m., at the Company's office aforesaid, to hear the result of such poll.

By order of the Chairman,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 27, 1883.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11 a. m., local time, in September next, at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1884, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin, Copper, Brass and Iron ware, under Schedule No. 11 ..... / Cattle Equipments, under Schedule No. 12	Tenders to be received on 20th September, 1883.
Stationery and Book-binding, under Schedule No. 13 ..... / Chickens & Eggs, under Schedule No. 14 ..... / Ice, do. No. 15 ..... / Fish, salted, do. No. 16	Tenders to be received on 20th September, 1883.

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E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Aug., 1883.

CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative and preventative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which can'll be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, in TRAVELLING and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM.

IT has already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and As. 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

WELLS' PREPARATIONS.

WELLS' LUNG AND THROAT BALSAM gives immediate relief to the sufferers from Lung and Throat diseases.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER.—No other preparations can equal this remedy in restoring general Health.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) BUCHU-PAIBA, a quick and complete cure for diseases in male and female.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) CONSTITUTION BITTER SYRUP, the great cleanser and purifier of Blood.

WELLS' (MOTHER SWAN'S) WORM SYRUP, infallible, tasteless remedy for Worms.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) INJECTION FLEUR, an indispensible adjunct to Buchu-paiba.

WELLS' (CHAPIN'S) LEAURELLE-OIL or Essence of Nature.

WELLS' ROUGH ON RATS, a great exterminator of Rats, Mice, Bugs, &c.

WELLS' ROUGH ON CORNS, a cure for hard or soft Corn, Bunion, &c.

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps	Rs. 350			
Do.	40	do.	"	750
Do.	for 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.		"	1,200
Do.	8	do.	500	do. " 1,200
Do.	20	do.	500	do. " 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.

JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make

Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUX.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON FRAMES, COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS—

Very strong and serviceable	from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 32 0
Superior finish, bound with leather	from Rs. 48 0 to Rs. 60 0
Covered with Brown Tan Canvas, leather bound	from Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 60 0

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS—

Extra stout, brass rivetted, brass corner plates and best finish throughout	from Rs. 68 0 to Rs. 83 0

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—

Of the very best quality and workmanship	from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 45 0
Do. do. with expanding tops	from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 45 0

BASIL LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX—

Strong and serviceable	from Rs. 20 0 to Rs. 28 0

TAN CANVAS PORTMANTEAUX—

Strongly bound and of good material	from Rs. 19 0 to Rs 25 0

GLADSTONE BAGS—

In plain hide or black leather. The most useful and convenient travelling bags made; being collapsible, they occupy little space when not fitted, and are light and strong

PLAIN HIDE	from Rs. 22 8 to Rs. 34 0
PLAIN BLACK LEATHER	from Rs. 27 0 to Rs. 36 0
FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS	from Rs. 70 0 to Rs. 110 0

BEACONSFIELD BAGS—

Opening Square at top, plain hide and Black Leather	from Rs. 18 0 to Rs. 30 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS—

With the latest improvements in Straps and Locks, Tanned Canvas	from Rs. 8 0 to Rs. 10 0
Morocco Leather	from Rs. 11 0 to Rs. 13 0

BROWN TAN CANVAS CARTRIDGE BAGS—

A necessity to Sportsmen	from Rs. 4 8 to Rs. 6 4

LADIES' TRAVELLING TRUNKS—

Very light and Strong	from Rs. 36 0 to Rs. 43 0

CABIN BAGS—

Best Japanned Canvas	from Rs. 34 0 to Rs. 36 0

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS—

Tan Canvas, opening square at top, with Nickel Mounts	from Rs. 16 0 to Rs. 21 0
Morocco Leather do. do.	from Rs. 13 0 to Rs. 18 0

LADIES' HAND BAGS—

In Russia and Morocco, well finished and lined with silk or calf	from Rs. 9 0 to Rs. 23 0

THE LADY'S REGISTERED DRESSING BAGS—

So constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Bag.

MOROCCO LEATHER	from Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 270 0
RUSSIA Do.	from Rs. 145 0 to Rs. 300 0

THE GENTLEMAN'S REGISTERED DRESSING BAGS—

MOROCCO LEATHER	from Rs. 100 0 to Rs. 300 0
RUSSIA Do.	from Rs. 150 0 to Rs. 350 0

THE NE PLUS ULTRA DRESSING BAGS—

This handy Dressing Bag possesses the advantage of having its Toilet arrangements distinct in a convenient outside pocket secure and readily accessible.

LADIES' BAGS	from Rs. 170 0
GENTLEMEN'S BAGS	from Rs. 170 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW LIGHT GRAVITY ALES FOR INDIA,
Specially prepared and highly recommended.

ALLSOPP'S
FINEST INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE.
ALSO
E. & J. BURKE'S
LIGHT SPARKLING TRENT ALE.

To be had in cases of 3 doz. quarts or 6 doz. pint bottles on application to the GODOWN KEEPER.

MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,
OF A NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM.

WE have just received a consignment of NEW RACE OR CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES which for durability, accuracy, precision, and convenience leave nothing to be desired.

The Chronograph hand is in front of the watch over the hour and minute hands. The cases are extra strong, with a solid cover on the back and a glass inside to protect the work.

The general objections to the Chronographs with second hand and glass on the back were that those glasses often broke, and each time necessitated a cleaning; that the glasses did not thoroughly protect the works from dust; and that to move the regulator it almost required the help of a watchmaker.

All these serious drawbacks of an otherwise good watch have been avoided in the construction of our new and improved Chronograph watches

They are in stock—

In white metal cases	Rs. 70
" Sterling silver cases	" 80

Guarantee 2 years. Price cash. Postage and packing free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RICAHRDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA — 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has recently arrived from England and still continues to carry on the business of Engineer and General Machinery Agent, and has on hand a LARGE STOCK of New and Second-hand MACHINERY, consisting of Vertical and Horizontal Engines and Boilers, Portable Engines, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Steam hammers, Blast Fans, Flour grinding Mills, and all classes of Spinning Machinery, Cast Iron drums up to 6 feet diameter, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

T. SUGDEN,
No. 13, New Foras Road, near Napier Foundry, Byculla.

No. 14 of 1883.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1883, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, for CONTRACT for the following SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for four years, commencing from 1st April, 1884, to 31st March, 1888:—

BED CASES and PILLOW CASES made of either COUNTRY or ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOTH, but nearly equal to the Standard English Muster. — Under Schedule No. A.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the date above specified, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain, on application at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's office, Bombay, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract, and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract for one year.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

Further security on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract for one year.

J. M. BOYD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay,
August 15, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!! Just received, a SELECT FEW, covered with PLUSH and LEOPARD SKIN, would make an excellent Present.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S STANDS at the head of all machines. Never surpassed or equalled. Victorious in every contest. Latest in 1882. The Singer Manufac

NOVELTIES in CENTRE PIECES, TABLE ORNAMENTS and OTHER GLASS WARES of the best description.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

DR. MEURIN'S Reply to the Message of the Anglican Bishops in India. Price As. 8. FURTADO and BROTHER, Kalbadevie-road, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK willing to go to an outstation, must be not over 30, unencumbered, write a good hand and be experienced in accounts. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to J. R. D., care of this paper.

WANTED, at once, an Ice Engine to work a ten cwt. machine. FOR SALE, one of Harold and Co.'s 85½ PIANO'S, sweet tone, nearly new. Apply to PROPRIETOR, Jackson's Hotel, Jabalpur.

FOR SALE, a light BUGGY by Silk and Son, Longacre, London, recently thoroughly done up, with lamps, apron, &c. complete. Price (cheap) Rs. 300. Apply to the Surgeon of the 23rd Native Infantry, Camp, Ahmedabad.

RECEIVED both yours of the 14th and 21st, my darling, quite safely. Will write directly. Your own loving, WELSHMAN.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. ROOMS NOW AVAILABLE.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR LADIES.—Just arrived from Paris walking boots and shoes, evening shoes, house shoes, of the latest French style.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

REGIMENTAL Forage Caps and Helmets for all branches, Metal Stars and Crowns, Shoulder Cords, &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Military Tailors, Fort.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-st.

A MARATHI TEACHER designed for Englishmen studying Marathi and preparing for Lower and Higher Standard Examination. Price Rs. 5 annas, postage 2 Anna. Apply to W. L. GOKALE, Kallian, or Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, WINES, SPIRITS, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cakes, Biscuits, &c., at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, tw

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

DURING the past week there has been a considerable rainfall in this neighbourhood, as well as in the Berars, Central Provinces, and portions of the North-West Provinces. More rain, however, appears to be wanted in portions of Guzerat and Kattywar, but as the weather is cloudy, the prospect of a downpour seems near at hand. From parts of Rajpootana and the Punjab, however, the reports continue of an unsatisfactory character, and relief works on a large scale are about to be organized. Anything like scarcity affecting a large and important tract of country cannot fail to cause anxiety. The operations for the destruction of the young locusts continue, and the results will be watched with more than ordinary interests. Regarding business, we have not much of a fresh nature to communicate: the Banks and offices were shut on Saturday, so that we have only five days' transactions to report. There has been a little done in Cotton for Export, and the off-take by the local Mills has been on a fair scale. In Seeds large purchases are reported: Wheat is quiet in sympathy with the home markets, prices here being above the equivalent obtainable there. In freight, we have to report a dull market, and in order to secure cargo, steamers on the berth are willing to book Wheat to Liverpool at 22s. 6d., and Measurement at 23s. 9d. Very little doing with the Continental Ports. In Imports, there is a rather better feeling for Grey Piece-Goods, but dealers are supplying the market freely at current quotations: Metals are rather better. The state of the Money market is still favorable, but Government paper is easier to buy—the natural reaction after the excitement which took place at the allotment of the new four per cent. loan; Shares are stronger. In consequence of the favourable rains in some of the surrounding districts, prices of the leading Mill stocks have been run up considerably; it is well known that the productions of some of the Spinning Companies have been engaged for months ahead, but on the other hand, local Cloth appears to be a drug in the market, and the Millowners' Association intend sending out special Agents with the view of opening up fresh fields. In a very short time the manufacturing power of the country will be considerably increased. Exchange, after a few fluctuations, closes steady at a partial 1-32d. advanced.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th instant, shows the following alterations:—

	Amounts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public Deposits at H. O. Rs.	60,07,460	Rs. 32,70,646	..
Do. do. Branches ,,	23,30,805	,, 3,08,050	..
Other Deposits ,,	1,80,91,244	..	,, 15,59,496
Cash Credits undrawn ,,	3,49,099	..	,, 2,58,080
Govt. & other Authorised Securities ,,	68,05,165	,, 8,69,580	..
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ,,	11,58,883	..	,, 1,35,969
Loans ,,	71,94,917	,, 13,80,152	..
Bills Discounted ,,	1,20,68,567	,, 4,82,770	..
Cash with Correspondents ,,	6,99,878	..	,, 66,440
Cash & Currency Notes ,,	1,09,81,609	..	,, 7,71,569

At first glance the above statement appears to be unfavourable, there being an increase in the loans and discounts to the extent of 18½ lakhs. This, however, is doubtless due in some measure to operations in connection with the New Government Loan. The Cash Balance stands at 109¾ lakhs, a decrease of 7¾ lakhs when compared with the previous week. For bills on Calcutta we quote sixty days' sight Rs. 99½; thirty days' Rs. 99⅝; demand Rs. 100 1-16.

EXCHANGE for the mail opened firm on the basis of 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 9-16d. for demand Bank bills, and 1s. 7 27-32d. for three months' Credits, but on Wednesday a weaker tone became apparent and the Banks refused to give the higher quotation above referred to for demand paper. Thursday morning brought particulars of the Government operations as usual, and on this occasion they appear to have been highly satisfactory. Twenty lakhs of telegraphic transfers were taken up for Calcutta at 1s. 7½d., and 7½ lakhs of transfers and Rs. 50,000 in ordinary demand on Bombay at the same figure. This led to a stronger feeling, and demand drafts advanced to 1s. 7 9-16d., but Credits could still be placed at 1s. 7 27-32d. Next day advice of a sale of twelve lakhs of the Secretary of State's transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 7 17-32d. to 1s. 7 19-32d. came to hand, which resulted in a firmer feeling here and a rise of 1-32d. in Calcutta. Indeed, Calcutta has for some time past taken the lead in Exchange, and rates there have generally been 1-16d. above those current here. On Monday, a steady feeling prevailed at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d to 1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 23-32d.
Credits, do.	1s. 7 27-32d.
Francs, do.	fcs. 2·09½.

The business reported in Mercantile bills has been small, for there are at present few making in consequence of the lull in the Export trade. In Bank Transfers there is a moderate business done, both for ready and forward delivery. For October-November-December 1-32d. over the ready rate is obtainable. Bar Silver is quoted at 50⅝d. per oz. with buyers for India. We are given to understand that the quantity offering for sale in London at the present time is limited. The specie shipments of the week consist of £100,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to this port.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady at a slight advance in rates, but as the demand continued languid, it was barely maintained, and the closing quotations are nearly equal to those ruling seven days ago. We quote 4 per cents. Rs. 99½; 4½ per cents. Rs. 104.

SHARES.—Owing to the favorable rainfall reported from nearly all parts of the country, there has been a considerable buoyancy in Mill shares, and rates in many instances show a considerable rise during the week. Alliances have increased to Rs. 960; Bombay Uniteds to Rs. 1,060; Empress to Rs. 905 ex.-div.; Framjee Petits to Rs. 965; Hindostans to Rs. 1,170; Hydrabads to Rs. 1,315; Jewraz Balloos to Rs. 1,355; Khandeish to Rs. 990; Khatoos to Rs. 1,135; Mahalukhmis to Rs. 1,100; Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,450; Mazagons to Rs. 262½; Morarjee's to Rs. 1,590; Nationals to Rs. 1,060; New Great Easterns to Rs. 1,130; Orientals to Rs. 780; Soonderdas to Rs. 1,015; Southern Indias to Rs. 550; Western Indias to Rs. 1,075; and People of Indias to Rs. 300. Press Securities have also participated in the rise to some extent, and business has been done in Berars at Rs. 630; Bombay Cottons at Rs. 925; East Indias at Rs. 1,385; Mofussils at Rs. 457½; New Indias at Rs. 235; Prince of Wales at Rs. 675; and Volkarts to Rs. 800. In Land shares Colabas have advanced to Rs. 827½. Port Cannings had also improved to Rs. 350, but they have again fallen to Rs. 330. Bank of Bombays have been in good request at the advanced rate of Rs. 757½. There has been a spurt in Bombay and Burmah Trading shares, and they have advanced to Rs. 4,080 for the Original and Rs. 825 for the New issue. Some Kemp and Company and Treacher and Company's shares were placed at the respective rates of Rs. 315 and Rs. 1,150.

GREY GOODS.—During the early part of the week our market for Grey Piece-Goods remained quiet with a limited enquiry, but latterly, owing to favourable weather reports from the districts, dealers have shown more anxiety to operate, and a fair amount of business has resulted. Supplies on the spot, however, are so large, that any attempt on the part of importers to raise prices tends to check operations. *Local Manufactures* are dull, and stocks are accumulating. In *Grey Yarns* the depression continues, and it is very difficult to effect sales. In *Local Yarns*, however, there is a fair enquiry for the China markets, without any alteration in prices.

METALS.—*Copper Braziers* are enquired for, and business has been done at Rs. 45¾ per cwt. on the spot. *Yellow Metal Braziers* quiet at Rs. 35½ to Rs. 35¾ per cwt.

COALS.—We have little or no change to report, and prices are nominally unchanged.

COTTON.—The market here has been quiet but steady throughout the week, and with only a limited number of transactions prices have undergone no change of importance. Oomrawuttee descriptions have been most in favour. There has been some business done in New Cotton for March delivery—"Good" Oomrawuttee at Rs. 168 per candy, and Good Machine-Ginned Broach at Rs. 199½ to Rs. 201.

New Crop.—The reports received from the Berars are of a highly satisfactory character: rain has fallen, and the plants are in excellent condition. A good yield of the Oomrawutte staple may, therefore, be looked for. In Broach rain is now falling, while in the Dholleras districts more moisture is required; and should there be a fall within the next week or ten days, no injury is anticipated. In the country east of Ahmedabad towards Rajpootana rain is very much wanted. The Dharwar Cotton crop has not yet been sown.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1883.	1882.	1881.
For the Week	3,270	10,674	3,340
Since 1st September	17,16,108	18,39,342	12,58,992
,, 1st January	15,35,738	15,86,758	11,21,190
Clearances to G. Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	2,740	3,097	10,383
Since 1st January	11,60,966	13,02,523½	8,13,436½
Clearances to China and Calcutta.			
For the Week	805	1,227	1,474
Since 1st January	68,652	65,943	58,590

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Oomrawuttee, F. G.	Rs. 166	= 4·36
Do. Good ,,	160-161	= 4·23
Do. F. G. F. ,,	154	= 4·05
Dholleras, F. G. ,,	166	= 4·36
Do. Good ,,	160-161	= 4·23
Do. F. G. F. ,,	153	= 4·03
Machine-Ginned Broach ,,	175	= 4·59
Bengal, Good ,,	135	= 3·58
Western, Good ,,	154	= 4·03
Do. F. G. F. ,,	150	= 3·96
Dharwar Sawginned, Good ,,	163	= 4·29
Compta ,,	144	= 3·80

WHEAT.—Owing to the quieter tone of the home markets, there has been a considerable falling off in the enquiry here, and this, coupled with good rains in some parts of the districts during the past week, has resulted in dealers accepting lower prices, say about one rupee per candy. We quote White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy; Yellow Rs. 28 to Rs. 28½; Luskari Rs. 26½ to Rs. 27; Catha Rs. 24½.

Linseed opened dull with stronger advices from home about the middle of the week, the demand improved a little, and a fair amount of business has been reported at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. At the close there is an easier feeling, and sellers are willing to accept Rs. 5-11 to Rs. 5-11½.

Rapeseed has been exceedingly quiet throughout, and the business of the week has been insignificant. Some Guzerat was sold at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.; Cawnpore Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9, and Brown at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Stocks on the spot continue small, especially of Guzerat, and arrivals on a trifling scale.

Gingelly Seed.—Nothing doing on the spot, but New Crop has been in some request, and transactions are reported at prices ranging from Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 per candy, according to quality—February-March delivery.

In *Poppy Seed* business has been reported at Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3 0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£13	6-3-0	do.	315

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7
Carolas	,, 242
Mexican Dollars	,, 222½
Five-Franc Pieces	234
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	Rs. 106-6-6 & 106-10
Gold Leaf, 1st Sort	Rs. 19-15
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-14
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-11-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-7-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on 25th August as compared with the statement of 18th August:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 18. Rs.	Aug. 25. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	24,25,000	24,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	27,36,814	60,07,460
Do. do. at Branches	20,22,755	23,30,805
Other Deposits	1,95,50,740	1,80,91,244
Post Bills	22,007	19,683
Cash Credits undrawn	6,07,179	3,49,099
	3,74,64,495	3,92,23,291
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	59,35,585	68,05,16
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,94,852	11,58,883
Loans, on Security of do	58,14,765	71,94,917
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,264	2,453
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,15,83,797	1,20,68,567
Stamps	2,983	3,006
Dead Stock Rs. 5,53,753		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,45,000	3,08,753	3,08,753
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,66,318	6,99,878
Cash and Currency Notes	1,17,53,178	1,09,81,609
	3,74,64,495	3,92,23,291

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gleadowe, 1,430 tons, Captain W. G. Burnup, sailed yesterday for Bushire in ballast.

THE ship Shah Johan, 598 tons, Captain T. Williams, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE barque Europa, 437 tons, Captain C. G. Chadboune, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goolpara, 1,354 tons, Captain J. A. Maganies, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (19th July), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE B. P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE steamer President Garfield, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Higgins, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Cardiff (26th July), with a cargo of 2,055 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Rattonjee Bomanjee.

THE steamer Ortelius, Captain W. H. Stacey, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Port Said (5th Aug.). The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackillop and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
26	P. Garfield (s)	Higgins	Cardiff, July 26.
27	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Bussorah, Aug. 10
	Goolpara (s)	Macanlies	London, July 19.
	Europa	Chadboune.	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Gleadowe (s)	Burnup	Bushire.

The ship Shah Jehan, Williams, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer King Arthur, to Jeddah, Kurrachee, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVAL.
23 Henzada (s) ..... Coles ..... Colombo, August 16.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 23.—Steamers Medina and Shannon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Bretton Hall s—25 packages glassware, Soomar Bhima.
Clan Maclean s—211 packages iron nails, M. Allibhoy.
Mount Lebanon s—2 casks port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.
Victoria s—15 drums cylinder oil, C. Macdonald and Co; 35 cases whisky, 25 cases brandy and 40 cases ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Alpine s—4 qr. casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor

FROM LONDON.
Ethiopia s—8 boxes plate glass, Sullemanjee Essajee; 100 boxes whisky, Jamasjee and Co.
Marima s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Deccan s—75 casks ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teheran s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM GENOA.
China s—2 casks claret, Bolton and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Bretton Hall s—150 boxes window glass, Mahamedally Allibhoy; 50 cases colours, N. Surufally and Co; 72 cases papers, S. A. S. Dawood; 60 cases chimneys and 50 drums pencils, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
China s—9 cases blacking, Gulamally Jeewanjee and Co; 120 cases caracao, F. Sauquet and Co; 20 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Bretton Hall s—215 boxes window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
China s—305 cases brandy and 25 cases liqueurs, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 cask claret, D. P. Batha and Co; 150 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 150 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Brookfield s—640 cwts bones, Allarakhia; 300 bales cotton waste, Mudun Bihmjee; 202 cwts wheat and 14 cwts linseed, Mugniram Monoookdas.
Victoria s—168 bales cotton, Oomersey Nagjee and Co; 75 bales wool, Mooltanchund Khoobchund; 50 bales wool, Poonamchand Agarchund; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 64 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mohonlall Ramgopall; 137 bales wool, Goculdas Callianjee.
Mameluke s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.
Clan Maclean s—5 bales hides, Rehmoobhoy Russoolbhoy Pakin s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 88 cwts oilbanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 105 cwts turmeric, Roychund Balchund; 15 bundles ivory, Bhogeelall Hurgovandass; 9 bundles ivory, Currimbhoy Allioobhoy; 16 bundles ivory, Surriff Durveah; 7 bundles ivory, Moossa Peermahomed; 7 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 bales skins, Esmail Gool Mahomed; 7 bales skins, Subjaally Ramjanally; 16 bales skins, Surriffbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
China s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ethiopia s—400 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

FOR HULL.
Dupny de Lemo s—1,999 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Khimjee Luckmedass.

FOR TRIESTE.
Orion s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Orion s—14 cwts copra, G. Augeli.

FOR HAMBURG.
Pekin s—357 pieces ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.
China s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
China s—7 bales skins, Balchund Oogerchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Scindia s—316 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmidass; 100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.
Pandora s—2 pots sandalwood oil, Mahamedally Allybhoy; 25 boxes twist Roogoo and Juggunath.
Khiva s—42 cwts broken glass, Momed Ebrahim; 118 cwts raisin, Fazul Merally; 3 cwts oilbanum and 4 cases goldstones, M. M. Poonjalee; 64 cwts fishmaws, Cassim Khakey Nanjee; 32 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, Shriram Shewdutroy; 32 bales twist, the Alliance C. M. Co; 85 bales twist, K. L. Moolchund; 13 bales twist, Tapidass Vurujdass; 10 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 168 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 84 cwts sandlewood, F. F. Tallate.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Khiva s—122 cwts broken glass, Rehimtoola Dattoo.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

357-82—Payne and G.—Trigum Nathoo vs. Ruttonji Bomanji—Pestonji K.—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Nurrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
29-82—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Haji Ahmed vs. Damodhur Morarji and another—Tyabji and D.
115-82—Shapurji and T.—Bai Rambha vs. Nemidas Nanji and another—Macfarlane and E.
414-82—Skipsey and V.—Harry Bhanji and others vs. Ramdas Purshotum and other—Smith and F.
368-82—Khundersa M.—Manocklal Toolsidas vs. Mohunlal Becherdas and others—H. Bicknell.
517-81—Smith and F.—Anundrao Khunderao vs. Khunderao Moreshwar and others—Shamrao P., and Tobin and R.
21-82—Shapurji and T.—Thakursey Purshotum vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji and another—Ardesir and H.
441-82—In person—(A pauper)—Jamsetji Heerjibhoy Mistry vs. Sonabai and another—Tyabji and D.
445-82—Tyabji and D.—Ramabai vs. Damodar Narayen—M. B. Barbhoe.
444-82—J. C. Cama—Mongibai vs. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

419-82—In person—Jafferjee Abdoolally vs. Moola Mahomedally Abdool Latiff.
246-83—In person—Lukhumsey Nuppoo vs. Memon Cassum Allarakhia and another.
247-83—H. Bicknell—Cawasji Nowroji vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
342-82—Payne and G.—C. A. Turner vs. Framji Cursetji Javeri.—Nanu and H. (Not to be called on before 4th September.)
557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pularalal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Swire, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Quetta.
Turton, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Dinapore.

August 26.

Challoner, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

August 27.

Williams, Col., 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Agra.
Pitt, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, from Agra.
Currie, Major, Staff, on leave, from Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Vol. C. Doncaud and Vol. J. S. Lincoln having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to F. Company.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 29th inst., at 9 p. m. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall. All members and especially recruits are requeted to attend.

The range at Colaba will be open for practice on Friday evenings until further notice. Members wishing to shoot must give notice of their intention not later than 2 p. m. on the day of firing, in order that markers may be provided.

The monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Thursday, August 30th, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order
G. W. ROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjt., B.V.R.C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 22.

In accordance with para 5 of G. G. O. No. 1084 of 1878, H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to sanction the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battn. West Riding Regt., consequent on the departure to England of Honorary Major (Staff Paymaster) W. Dring:—

Lieut.-Col. W. Baily, President; Major E. G. Fenn, Lieut. H. R. Saunders, Members.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian roster of service, between the undermentioned officers of the Army Medl. Dept:—Surgns. J. F. Williamson, M. B., and A. S. W. Young.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, agreeably to the provisions of Sec. 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—6th August.—Lieut. H. Hamilton, Leinster Regt., attached 5th N. I. on probation; Lieut. L. H. Dugan, 6th N. I.

G. O. C. C. dated 12th July, granting Lieut. S. C. F. Jackson, 2nd Batn. Hampshire Regt., four months leave to England, on urgent private affairs, is cancelled, at his own request.

The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. (Adjt.) E. R. Scott, 2nd Battn. Leicestershire Regt., in G. O. C. C. dated 12th March, is extended to 11th Jan. 1884.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battn Manchester Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Watson, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Lieut. Hon. H. H. S. Addington, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence:—Indian Medl. Dept.—Surgn. A. Duncan, M. D., (attached to 23rd Pioneers,) to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from 15th Sept. to 14th Oct.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 6	,, ,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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Sole Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McDERMOTT—August 22, at Clare-road, Byculla, the wife of J. C. McDermott, Bombay Police, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOCQUET—August 22, at Lahore, the wife of W. S. Bocquet, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.
HOFF—August 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Wm. Hoff, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—August 20, at Lucknow, of cholera, Edwin Collard Smith, late of Delhi.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1883.

IT is not simply because "no Financial Member has ever quitted India with a higher reputation in his own department"—to quote the words of a journal not over favourably disposed towards the present régime—that the Europeans and natives of Bombay will present Sir Evelyn Baring with complimentary addresses today. The financial administration during the past three years has been signally successful. When we remember the chaos into which the finances of India were brought at the close of the Afghan War, and contemplate the prosperous condition we are in now, we are able to estimate, more vividly than from columns of calculation, how much has been achieved by the retiring Finance Minister. But, as we have said, it is not merely because Sir Evelyn Baring was a successful financial administrator that the intelligent members of the native community view his departure with regret. They feel that he was one of the firmest exponents of broad and liberal views in the Viceroy's Council; and that in him Lord Ripon had a stalwart supporter for any scheme of advancement and reform. It is no secret that Sir Evelyn was a resolute advocate of the extension of local self-government. The celebrated Resolution of May bore the impress of his generous opinions, and though, of course, the elaboration of the project was the work of sympathetic Indian administrators, the scope and spirit of the measure was due, in no small degree, to the inspiration of Sir Evelyn Baring. It is probable that "our exceptional and temporary" relations with Egypt may require the presence in that country of numerous English officials. In that case the country may become a training school for diplomatists and administrators. If this be so, it cannot fail to exercise an immense influence on British policy within, and perhaps without, the bounds of the Empire. It has always been considered advisable to leaven the civilian element in the Supreme Government of India with a proportion of administrators reared out of India. This policy is necessary on many and weighty grounds. To go no further, there is the close relationship between the Indian and Home Governments, which makes the presence of some members with British training on the Viceroy's Council essential. To this may be added the advisability of having in the Supreme Government of India a broader and wider influence than is likely to be found in the Indian Civil Service. We are far from saying that India should be governed from Westminster, or by men who are acquainted only with English ideas. As we shall presently show, our purpose is the contrary. But so long as India remains a partner in a gigantic Imperial concern, she will require to have coequal interests represented in her councils. There is, we believe, sound objections against placing an important department of Indian administration under a gentleman of purely English training. Sometimes, we fear, there will be little choice in the matter. The Legal Member, for example, must be a lawyer of English or Indian experience, for the simple reason that no other fields exist from which to select him. Fortunately, in the Department of Finance a wider area is at our disposal. It was reported that Government were anxious to send out an English financier to succeed Sir Evelyn Baring, and Mr. Leonard Courtney was said to have had the refusal of the post. We have nothing to say against Mr. Courtney, but an appointment such as his would have illustrated the disadvantages of a purely British Financial Member. Mr. Courtney might have managed the accounts of India to general satisfaction, but he could no more have filled the place vacated by Sir Evelyn Baring than would have, say, Sir Edward Malet that of Lord Dufferin. Starting with great natural ability, and qualifications peculiarly suitable to discharge the duties he has now surrendered, our late Finance Minister had the enormous advantage of an administrative and diplomatic training in an excellent school. Those who remember the Private Secretary of Lord Northbrook's Administration, and who have come into contact with the Finance Minister of Lord Ripon's, will readily appreciate how much Sir Evelyn has gained from his invaluable experience in Egypt. The Joint-Comptroller who first set agoing the complicated machinery of Anglo-French supervision in Egypt undertook a task at once arduous and delicate. The qualities necessary were those of a financier, an administrator, and a diplomat. The duties were themselves onerous enough, but the difficulties of the Comptroller were immensely increased by reason of the obstacles which were created by a jealous partner, an unwilling Government, and an influential party in open hostility.

During the Egyptian controversy of last year, we had testimony in abundance from both sides as to the tact and energy displayed by Sir Evelyn Baring. His career in India confirms the reputation he made in Egypt. The same qualities have achieved the same satisfactory results. The Finance Minister of India has not only to manage the finances of two hundred and fifty millions of people with very little money to spare, but he has to concert his measures in communication with the Home Government, who are very frequently actuated by motives with which the Indian Minister can have but small sympathy. In steering between conflicting policies, without needlessly offending either party, Sir Evelyn Baring has shown admirable patience and judgment. He has not, perhaps, gained universal approbation in every instance, but he has made the best bargain possible. He surrendered the import duties in deference to party exigencies at home. But, on the other hand, he stood out most manfully against the arbitrary allotment of a share of the expenses of the Egyptian campaign to India; and though he did not obtain an absolute remission of the charges, he secured a very substantial reduction. In all circumstances of contradiction and difficulty, he has exhibited a statesmanlike prudence and good temper; and, in nearly every instance, he has effected a reconciliation between conflicting interests. We have no doubt this sp

TELEGRAMS.

THE OPINIONS ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG 27.

I hear that the minute of Sir Charles Aitchison Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is much more pronounced in support of the Bill than the version given in a contemporary implied. He states that a measure which was only one of administrative convenience has been converted by appeals to race antipathies into a burning political question which cannot be set at rest by withdrawal of the Bill. He recommends that the matter should be dealt with now, once for all. There should be no disqualification in race, or colour, or religion. There should be reasonable guarantees that no one not properly qualified should get jurisdiction over Europeans, and the basis arrived at should be one to preclude future heart-burnings and perilous excitement. It is idle, he thinks, to contest now the right conferred upon natives by Parliament fifty years ago, namely, that neither colour nor faith shall be a bar to office. As well ask to repeal the Emancipation Act. Political privileges depending on colour and place of birth, which cannot be enjoyed without inflicting disabilities on others, are contrary to the genius of our laws, and cannot last once the issue is raised. An exemption or a privilege forbidden by an English statute cannot remain on the Indian statute-book. But though the race claim deserves no consideration whatever, real anxiety lest injustice should be experienced should be met by guarantees. He would, therefore, confine the jurisdiction to natives who have exercised the powers of a first class magistrate for five or seven years, and are certified by the High Court to have been efficient. Neither this nor any other solution, he thinks, will put an end at once to the prevailing race animosity, but any settlement recognizing race disqualification, instead of individual fitness, will intensify race hatreds by giving rise to recurring agitations.

The majority of the Commissioners of the Punjab are adverse to the Bill, but Colonel Davies and Colonel Minchin are in favour of it, and both recommend modifications. Colonel Minchin would confine it to covenanted Native Civilians.

THE REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE AMEER.

LATER.

All the information hitherto received by the Government from Peshawur points to there being no foundation whatever for the rumour regarding the Ameer's assassination. A messenger arrived there on the 23rd inst., having left Mamakhel on the 19th. The Ameer was then quite well, and was to have left for Kabul on the 23rd.

A pretty circumstantial account was received at Peshawur, that on the 17th instant Sirdar Azeez Khan attacked the Ameer in his tent at Mamakhel, and wounded him. It was stated that the attendants wanted to kill Azeez, but the Ameer prevented them. However, a letter from Mamakhel, dated the 19th, says the Ameer is well and getting out for Kabul. Afzul Khan, the British Agent, writing on the 21st instant, says the Ameer is quite well, and mentions no wound or attempted assassination. This disposes of the whole rumour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TAMATAVE AFFAIR.

RELEASE OF MR. SHAW BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

It is announced from Tamatave that Mr. Shaw, the missionary, has been acquitted on the charges that were preferred against him, and has been released.

STEAMER CASUALTY.

LISBON, AUG. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall has put in here in a leaky condition, having been stranded on one of the Berlengas Islands.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 26.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia are about to proceed on a visit to Copenhagen.

THE LATE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

VIENNA, AUG. 26.

The funeral of the late Count de Chambord is fixed to take place at Goritz on the 3rd of September. All the members of the Bourbon and Orleanist families will attend the ceremony.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The Anchor line steamer California, outward bound for Bombay, left here at 7 this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	3¾d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ per cent.	[illegible] what 103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¾
4½ „ French Rentes	108¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
Bar Silver	50⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, August 26.

10 p.m.	76·2

MONDAY, August 27.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	76·7

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from London, intimating that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be passengers from Venice to Bombay by the Cathay, due at Bombay on the 20th November next.

H. E. COUNT ZALUSKI, T. and R. Austro-Hungarian Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Siam, Japan, and China, arrived here per ss. Pandora last week, and left again yesterday by the same steamer for Singapore, *en route* to Siam, Japan, and China. Count Zaluski was for about four years Austro-Hungarian Minister at Teheran.

A SOCIETY of Minne Singers is being formed in Bombay, after the model of that existing in Portsmouth. The members proper, who are to be singing members only, will be limited to twenty, and must reside within ten miles of Bombay. There will also be honorary members, whose number will be unlimited except by the ballot. Private smoking and other concerts will be given, to which hon. members will have the privilege of asking each two friends. The society has received the support of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and other notabilities. Major Dundas is the principal promoter, and hon. sec. Mr. G. Coughlin is the conductor, and the vocalists comprise most of the gentlemen who have hitherto distinguished themselves in that capacity in Bombay.

MR. F. T. ATKINS, Secretary of the Railway Employés' Association, leaves for England by to-day's mail-steamer, having been appointed to represent the large body of European railway servants in opposition to the Jurisdiction Bill.

CAPTAIN MASON, R. E., Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, goes home on a year's leave shortly ; and as by the end of that period his tour of service in India will expire, he does not return. Lieutenant Dunlop Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, recently appointed an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, will succeed Captain Mason as Private Secretary in December.

It is reported from Kabul that the Pass Afridis [illegible] going abroad, twelve of their [illegible] to interview the Punjab Govern[illegible], as well as in Simla, Mr. Gladstone's meeting "Anglo-Indian ascendency" [illegible] commotion. The *Englishman* warmly [illegible] calumnies and threatening [illegible] the following fierce, but slightly [illegible] language :—

[illegible] provocation, but the cautious leaders [illegible] shown for some months past by his leading [illegible] Gladstone has been guilty of the supreme folly [illegible] selling a powerful British community that they [illegible] be suppressed ; and they are to undergo this [illegible] because they have been guilty of any [illegible] they have been [illegible] they have [illegible] inherit a share of the spirit by [illegible] men won for themselves liberty [illegible] the initiative in measures has thus [illegible] opposition not be surprised if the [illegible] the following opinions on the same [illegible] parts of India. The *Civil and* [illegible] Gazette says :—"Judging from [illegible] Mr. Gladstone's speech has been [illegible] delivered by supporters of the Ilbert [illegible] Even Lord Ripon, if he has the least share [illegible] discretion with which he is credited, must [illegible] see that, to foster the feeling that Anglo-Indians [illegible] as a class, are overbearing and must be checked, [illegible] may lead to very serious consequences." The *Madras Mail* thinks it is "tolerably obvious" that [illegible] the purport of the opinions on the Jurisdiction [illegible] Bill, now on their way home, had been communicated to the Home Government, "or Mr. Gladstone would hardly have ventured to speak in the way he has done."

THE Werneth Hall, which Reuter states has put into Lisbon in a leaky condition, was bringing out a pack of hounds for the Bombay Hunt.

THE working of Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow has proved satisfactory from a financial point of view to the local Government, and the management is pronounced to be creditable to the Superintendent. A large stock of certain kinds of fruit trees was got rid off—easily enough, no doubt—by gratuitous distribution, "which," the Government Resolution says, "proved popular." Permission is given the Superintendent to "raise a supply of mango trees, which are most sought after, for free distribution," annually, on condition that the expenditure of the gardens is not unduly increased thereby.

THE *Statesman*, in an article discussing the question of municipal taxation in this country, expresses the belief that there is no possible way of taxing the population successfully but by taxes upon articles of consumption, and that the town revenues must be raised by octroi or town duties of some kind or other. "The existing taxation," it adds, "is not heavy ; it is exceedingly light, but it is so unwisely levied as to irritate the people deeply. The direct rates constitute nearly the whole taxation of Calcutta, and they fall upon some 40,000 persons only, when of course there is suffering. We are making these men pay the taxes of the whole city, while large classes who are living in comfort and saving money are not paying a rupee."

A CANVASS of three hundred and forty-four points in thirty-eight States has shown the *New York Times* that at present James G. Blaine is far ahead of any other the favourite among the people for the Republican nomination for the Presidency ; and that next, though greatly behind, comes General Arthur. Neither of these Presidential preferences is at present in a shape to make itself felt in a National Convention, and it is doubtful if either ever will be. But both are interesting as confirmations of opinions long since formed by careful observers. The *New York Tribune* asserts that Mr. Blaine, since 1875, has been easily the most popular American in public life. If he chose he could be a stronger Presidential candidate now than he was in 1876 or in 1880. But it is known that he has peremptorily refused to be considered a candidate, or to let his friends work for him. He has now been out of public life for nearly half a Presidential Administration. He says he has no desire to return, and has found new and congenial work in which he is engrossed.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD, the Irish police magistrate who was such a terror to the agitators in his district, has been appointed secretary to the Khedive's Government in the Home Department. He has accepted the appointment for a year, on condition that he does not resign his permanent appointment of resident magistrate in Ireland. He is to have one year's leave on full pay, and he is to receive £1,500 more for the appointment in Egypt. He left London for Ireland on July 30, night, and left for Egypt on August 2. The appointment of Mr. Clifford Lloyd has been made (the *Daily News* says) entirely on the initiative of the Egyptian Government. Mr. Clifford Lloyd will not in any sense be under the control of the English Government.

ALVA, Clackmannanshire, was on Aug. 2 swept by a waterspout, which, descending from the Ochil Hills, flooded the village to a depth of 3ft., causing serious destruction of property. Several factories have been so much damaged that work cannot be resumed in them for weeks. Tons of boulders were washed from the hills into the streets of Tillicoultry, and serious damage was done by flooding at Dunfermline, where a man was so much frightened by lightning that he hanged himself.

DR. HOLUB intends to start on his second expedition across the continent of Africa from south to north at the end of September. The necessary preparations are made, the programme as far as possible traced out, six European servants have been engaged, and there remains now only one obstacle to be removed—the insufficiency of means for the undertaking. The cost of the expedition was some years ago estimated by Dr. Holub at £6,000, but since then it has been found that £2,000 more will be necessary to warrant success. Only half the required sum has as yet been raised, and of this, after all preliminary purchases have been made, there will remain only £1,100 to start with. As there was no prospect of raising the money in Austria or of interesting the Government in the undertaking, Dr. Holub turned to his friends in England who had promised to aid him. But here, also, says the *Neue Freie Presse*, his expectations were disappointed. Assistance was promised him, but only on condition that he should travel from west to east instead of from south to north, and that he should subordinate exploration to English commercial interests. Dr. Holub refused these terms, and returned from England without having accomplished anything. There remains now only one way by which he hopes to be able to raise the money, namely, by obtaining a loan from the Cape Government, which, on his first expedition, offered him £4,000 for his collections. Dr. Holub hopes to repay the loan from the produce of the ethnographical, zoological, botanical, and geological collections which he expects to make during the expedition.

THE mortality returns for England in the year 1881 record the deaths of ninety-one persons who were registered as 100 years old and upwards when they died. Of these aged persons twenty-five were men and sixty-six women. The ages of the men are recorded as follows :—Nine were 100, five 101, three 102, one 103, two 104, three 105, one 108 ; and one, who died at Hockham in Norfolk, if the register is to be relied upon, had attained 112 years. Of the women twenty-four had reached 100, fifteen 101, eight 102, five 103, six 104, two 105, three 106, and three 107.

COUNT CECIL KEARNEY was on August 2 formally committed for trial at the Middlesex Sessions from Marlborough-street Police-court on a charge of assaulting Mr. Augustus Hare, a member of the Athenæum Club, under circumstances previously reported.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. J. EAST is posted to the Sialkote Brigade.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. DE C. MORTON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilkund District, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Division, during the absence on furlough of Colonel M. C. Farrington.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.—The pressure has increased over Northern India and Burmah, and decreased over the Central States and the Peninsula. The shoulder of high readings over Rajputana and the Punjab appears to be still forming, as also does the cyclonic disturbance over Gopalpore. Rain has fallen heavily over Assam, Burmah, Orissa, and the Central Provinces ; but over Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and from Sind northwards to the Punjab, there is no rain. Easterly breezes appear to be again spreading over the North-West Provinces, and in that region there has been an increase of dampness and cloudiness. Rain to-day :—Silchar, 6 inches ; Dubri, 3 inches ; Nagpur, Amraoti, Vizagapatam, and Moulmein, 2 inches ; Saugor Island, Cuttack, Gopalpore, Akyab, Tounghoo, and Diamond Island, 1 inch ; Chittagong, Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad, Akola, Secundrabad, Cochin, Thyetmyo, and Rangoon, ½ inch. Previously, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, and Mercara had each 1 inch ; and Gauhati, ½ inch.

AUG. 26.—It appears that during the past 24 hours the depression recently noticed near Gopalpore has suddenly passed inland, travelling westward, so that while a recovery has commenced in Bengal, elsewhere the barometer is falling, the change at Nagpur amounting to about one tenth. The wind in the east circulates around the low pressure, as far as can be judged. Rain has fallen over Burmah, Bengal, the central and southern parts of the country, and in Bombay, but not in North-Western India, nor in the east of Madras. The weather is fine in the Punjab, and the maximum reading of the thermometer at Lahore yesterday was 110 in the shade. Rainfall to-day :—Mercara, 2 inches ; Nagpore, Akola, Diamond Island, and Rangoon, 1 inch ; Patna, Cuttack, Belgaum, and Mangalore, ½ inch. Previously, Raipur, Goa, and Mercara had each 2 inches ; Sholapore, Rutnaghery, and Mangalore, 1 inch ; Malegaon, Bombay, and Belgaum, ½ inch.

BEHAR.—Our correspondent writes, Aug. 25 :—The anxiety caused by the long break, which lasted a month, was dispelled last Saturday (18th), when it commenced to rain, and it has not ceased yet. Although not in very heavy shower, yet it is sufficient to remove all fears. The rainfall to date has exceeded seven average inches. The cotton and Jowari plants are now in a most thriving condition. The locusts have all disappeared.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—A correspondent at Delhi writes :—"For the last two days, the wind has veered round to the east. It rained on the 20th, somewhere between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, and the temperature was thus considerably reduced at the latter station. There were heavy rain-clouds and a strong easterly wind on the 21st."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	58 76	63 25	60 52	69 06
26 Sunday	0 64	....	....	....
27 Monday	....	1 32	1 45	1 68
Total....	59 40	64 57	61 97	70 74
Corresponding date last year.....	57 48	68 07	65 76	60 19

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You state in your leader of to-day's issue : "A good deal of speculation has taken place in Port Canning shares on the strength of a rumour that Government intended to buy the property. In consequence the shares have been run up to an extravagant price." The above is launched forth under some misapprehension. Surely, you cannot call Rs. 350 "an extravagant price" for a share in a company on which Rs. 1,400 have been paid up. Rs. 400 were called up per share after the year 1866, when the bubble of speculation had burst. In the year 1873 the Port Canning Company sold by public auction about 600 of its forfeited shares at prices ranging from Rs. 425 to Rs. 465. The Port Canning has been unfortunate during the last few years. Its handsome land revenues were swallowed up by losses made by its mismanagement of rice mills. But the rice mills have been rented, and are as good as sold within the last twelve months, at a sum which will bring Rs. 45 to the shareholders. A dividend of Rs. 15 of the last year is due this month. Deduct, therefore, Rs. 60 from the present price of a Port Canning share, and the net price of the share remains Rs. 290. Only a little over one-third of the land of the company is under lease ; the remainder being leased every year with progressive rent at intervals of certain periods. During the year closing it has earned about 6 per cent. on the price of its shares. Port Canning shares are the least speculated in, for certainly not more than ten per cent. of the shares of the company are under mortgage, if even so many—which you cannot say of any other company. Some of the holders were much impressed with the prospective value of the shares, that they during the sober years of 1873-74 bought these shares at prices above Rs. 400 ; put them in trust, and left injunction in their wills not to part with them on any consideration. There are notions and notions of extravagant prices ; but surely it is unreasonable to depreciate shares in a company making 6 per cent. income from its land, subject to no deductions, with prospective dividends of 25 per cent. when the whole land is placed under lease. Considerations of prospective value enter into all securities. The present price of the Suez Canal shares would be extravagant but for its prospective value.

There was some sort of conviction among the promoters of the Port Canning Company, which was to a certain extent shared by the merchants and some officials in high places, that Calcutta as a port, with its many difficulties of entrance and exit, would never do for long to accommodate its growing trade, and that at some time or other the port would have to be removed to Port Canning. The notion never altogether slept, but has revived every four or five years. This time it has gathered greater determination, from the fact that the Government of India has sent for from England an expert to take soundings for six months, and has appointed a commission to report thereon, among other things. In other words, the cost of a canal to Calcutta or removing of the shipping to Canning—it would improve immensely the property of the company. But the shareholders have been so often taken in by this hope that no one believes in its ever happening ; nor has it, I believe, anything to do with the present rise. If this consideration had ever entered into the shareholders' heads, the shares would have been at par value (Rs. 1,400 paid up), instead of at Rs. 1,100 discount—as in the case of Elphinstone Land Company's shares, which gradually rose from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,150. As for the purchase of the Port Canning Land Company's property by the Government, it could not have entered into the shareholders' heads, as it would be detrimental to their interests to sell under the Land Acquisition Act lands whose value is all prospective. Before that measure was enacted, the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land Company thought themselves very fortunate in selling their company to Government at the price they did. There was a hue and cry over it, and no name was too bad to characterise the job. Yet within a dozen years of its purchase the same land has risen 300 per cent. in value. The market has learned to take statements on "the highest authority" with some caution, when they remember that such statements were launched before on the eve of every negotiation for purchase of such companies, either as a blind or from a want of provision as to whither the powers that be are tending.

Aug. 25. AN OLD CANNING SHAREHOLDER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of the shareholders, I think it necessary to take exception to the paragraph in your issue of Saturday relating to the above company. That the original price of the shares was Rs. 1,400 each, and that the nominal value is still Rs. 1,000 each, the present market quotation of Rs. 350 does not deserve to be stigmatised as an "extravagant price."

The fact is that for several years the shares have been unduly depressed, and no allowance has been made in the price for the certain increase in the value of the company's estates which must ultimately take place when the land is all reclaimed, cleared, and settled.

Public attention has, however, lately been directed to the Mutlah, in consequence of the dangers of the river Hooghly having manifested themselves with special emphasis this year, but when the subject of the improvement of the port of Calcutta was under consideration. Among the schemes proposed with the view of providing accommodation for the shipping and the trade, the one which is most feasible, and is viewed with most favour by the mercantile community, is that of constructing extensive docks at Calcutta, connected with the river Mutlah by a canal. This work must some day be carried, out if Calcutta is to retain its pre-eminence as a commercial centre ; and I understand that orders have already been issued for a fresh survey of the river Mutlah in connection with it. The sanction of Government will, of course, be necessary, but the work itself will have to be undertaken by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, and not by Government ; and this is, I presume, the information which should have been conveyed in your paragraph.

As regards the gratuitous assumption that "the Port Canning property is unsuitable for the purpose for which it is usually designated," it is only necessary to point out that as the company's estates are on both banks of the Mutlah, the commercial value of some portions of the property will be considerably augmented directly the construction of the canal is decided on ; and when the Mutlah becomes the highway for the Calcutta shipping, it will soon be found convenient to divert the trade in jute, linseed, kerosine oil, and other bulky or hazardous articles to Port Canning, which will thus develope into an adjunct to the port of Calcutta, alike valuable to the merchants of that place and to the owners of the property.

A SHAREHOLDER.

A STRANGE AFFRAY AT MAZAGON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"The usually quiet and picturesque suburb of Mazagon was on Friday afternoon last the scene of a disturbance which at one time threatened to assume rather serious proportions, but which fortunately soon came to an end, owing to the rapid destruction of the weapons of offence and defence wielded by the combatants. The affray took place in a small court-yard, adjacent to a still smaller room which belongs to the P. and O. Company, and is, by courtesy, called the Shipping Office. At the time in question, the crew of the P. and O. s.s. Deccan was being paid off before the Acting Deputy Shipping Master, Mr. Klingelhofer, assisted by the purser of that vessel ; while at the same moment a crew was being shipped in for the company's steamer Pekin, a duty usually performed with the assistance of a Parsee broker, who, on this particular occasion, was absent through illness, but who was ably represented by his assistants. In the course of the selection of the Pekin's crew, the Punjabee fireman serang of that vessel, having on previous occasions experienced trouble with the Seedee element, made objections to having any of that class engaged, and stood his decided preference for men of his own caste. This led to a heated argument and dispute, which ended in a blow being received by the serang. Attempts to pacify the contending parties proved futile ; and the serang was again struck. This proved too much for the equanimity of the serang, who, assisted by some of the office people, attempted to eject the delinquent—a matter of considerable difficulty—as the Seedee's friends rallied round him, and a general fight ensued between them and the Punjabees. So infectious is this kind of sport that in a few minutes everybody in the court-yard (to the number of about 50) was engaged in a general mêlée ; sticks and umbrellas being used with an energy and precision worthy of a better cause. The din of battle was alarming, and would have led one to imagine that a wholesale massacre was occurring ; and this might have taken place had the supply of weapons been equal to the demand. One stalwart Punjabee armed himself with a trusty piece of iron fully five feet long, which he wielded with considerable effect. Unfortunately, in his excitement, he used it indiscriminately upon friends and foes, and many of the combatants were thus soon placed *hors-de-combat*. He did not, however, long retain his supremacy, as several Seedees made a charge, and he lost his weapon and his equilibrium at the same time. Each side then endeavoured to gain possession of the iron bar. Just then a rush was made by some of the Punjabees, who were now getting the worst of it, to get into the Shipping Office, with a view either to supply themselves with fresh weapons or to get out of the way of their opponents. The two Europeans at once closed and barricaded the door, there being a considerable amount of money remaining in the office. Efforts being still made to effect an entrance, it was deemed advisable to secure the money, and convey it to a place of safety. This was done by breaking down the bars of the window leading into the P. and O. compound, through which the purser made his escape with the cash, the Shipping Master remaining behind in the office. The battle continued to rage, and many of the Punjabees climbed up a tree growing near the office, and sought refuge on the roof, some in their terror jumping thence into the compound of the P. and O. dockyard. By this time the sticks and umbrellas having been reduced to splinters and mere fragments, and becoming exhausted after their fifteen minutes' exertions, and also hearing that the police were coming, the Seedee boys, who may be said to have gained the day, beat a hasty retreat, leaving the wounded on both sides lying about in picturesque attitudes. Some of these having pulled themselves together, complained that the sort of treatment they had sustained was not compatible with strict official routine, a sentiment most cordially assented to by the officer in charge. The police now arrived, and promptly instituted inquiries, arresting some and sending about a dozen of the more seriously injured to the hospital. Many others were hurt, but these, it is presumed, made their escape before the arrival of the police. The Seedee who originated the disturbance had already disappeared to avoid arrest. In view of the fact that in addition to the crowd attracted by the noise, there were upwards of 200 lascars, firemen, and coal-trimmers present when the row commenced, it is surprising that it did not assume far larger proportions, and that more men were not injured. My object in sending this account to the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* is to correct, as an eye-witness, the somewhat inaccurate version which has appeared elsewhere, in which it is stated that both the European officers escaped by the window."

Murzook Siliman, Sunjoor Mabrook, Mabrook Jooma, Mosun Baruk, and five other Siddees were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting Noor Mahomed and two others on Friday last in connection with the above affray. There being no evidence to criminate five of the defendants as having taken any active part in the assault, they were discharged ; and defendants Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were fined Rs. 15 each, and defendant No. 4, Rs. 7.

DINNER TO "E" COMPANY BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

ON Saturday evening the members of "E" Company Bombay Volunteer Rifles were entertained at dinner at the Apollo Bunder by their officers, Captain M. R. Wyer occupied the chair, and there were also present :—Lieut-Col. L. H. Bayley, Captain Brown, Lieuts. Roughton and Lund, Captain Brown, R. A., Quarter-Master Soundy, Mr. W. Adams, and about sixty members of the company.

The dinner over, and the loyal toasts having been proposed and responded to, the chairman proposed the health of H. E. General Hardinge, the honorary colonel of the corps. His Excellency, the chairman remarked, took a great interest in the corps, and he came down from Poona last year at great inconvenience to himself to inspect the corps. (Cheers.)

The chairman said that the next toast was the health of their colonel—Colonel Bayley. (Cheers.) He was sure that they had all to congratulate themselves on having Colonel Bayley as the commandant of their corps. (Cheers.)

The toast was most enthusiastically drunk, the men giving three hearty cheers.

Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he need scarcely say that from the time he first joined the corps in 1878 he had always taken a deep interest in its welfare. (Cheers.) The corps had gone on improving and increasing in numbers every year. On looking at the reports that afternoon he found that in 1880 they had at their annual inspection 288 persons present. In the following year they had 317 and this year they had the largest number they had ever had at their annual inspections, exactly 400. (Cheers.) He was also glad to see that E company had progressed in almost the same ratio (cheers) ; because whereas in 1880 there were 33 all told of E company, at the annual inspection in 1881 there were 51, and last year they had 61 on parade, including their smart lieutenant captain—who was a host in himself. (Cheers.) As they numbered 61 at the last inspection he hoped that they would number 100 at the next ; and although in the course of the next year they would lose, he believed, their honorary colonel, he hoped that his successor might be expected to honour them by assuming the command of the regiment. (Loud cheers.) They were aware that the officers of the corps unanimously recommended the appointment of Captain Wyer to the vacant majority, and that was backed up by the recommendation of the honorary colonel—the Commander-in-Chief—and it only awaited the sanction of the Government of India before being gazetted. Probably in the next *Gazette of India* they would see the appointment of the present captain of E Company gazetted. (Cheers.)

The chairman said that his toast list had blown away, and he had omitted to propose in its proper order the toast of the army. He would couple with the toast the name of Captain Brown, R. A. (Cheers.)

Captain Brown, R. A., in responding observed that no one admired the Volunteers more than did the officers of the regular army.

Captain Brown, R. V. R., proposed "Prosperity and continued success to E company." Speaking as an officer of the corps, he (Captain Brown) trusted that they would long have the benefit of Captain Wyer's able counsel and energetic spirit, and that he would for many years serve, in the post upon which he was about to enter. (Cheers.) He thought that the company was singularly fortunate in having to succeed Captain Wyer a gentleman so well able to undertake the command of the company as Lieutenant Roughton, and a gentleman so well able to assist him as Lieutenant Lund. (Cheers.)

Captain Wyer, who was enthusiastically received, in responding, said that before approaching the subject-matter of his remarks, he would first express to them in the name of the officers of E company the pleasure they felt in seeing them that evening, and their intention to have had this annual gathering of theirs at the end of the last drill season when the recollection of their sins of omission and commission were fresh in their memories—(laughter)—but for unavoidable causes it had to be postponed. Now that they were present it would be profitable to review very briefly the company's career last season. Compared with the other companies of the corps, the figures showed that they were by no means so well to the front as they ought to be. (Laughter.) In class-firing they came only fourth, although they had the honour of numbering among their ranks more marksmen than any other two companies of the corps. This at first sight was discouraging, and said little for the general efficiency of the company, as regards the most important branch of a Volunteer's training, but on looking into the matter, it could not well have been otherwise considering the large number of recruits that joined the company last season, whose naturally rather mediocre performances were, of course, included in the year's average, and it was, therefore, a matter for congratulation and creditable to the recruits that under the circumstances they stood where they did. He was sure they would always be pleased to take a second, third, or even fourth place under similar conditions. (Cheers.) As regarded the average number of drills attended per man they stood first by a small majority, but they might very easily have been better in this respect, and next season he hoped to see a more regular attendance, especially at the Saturday afternoon parades. He would ask them to remember the old story of the faggot and the sticks ; and that each individual was an important unit contributing making up the strength of a company. (Cheers.) If this were borne in mind there should certainly be no excuse for less than half the company turning out on Saturday afternoons, which happened more than once last season. (Cheers.) In order to be certain of a fair attendance always, the numerical strength of the company should be increased, and to this end he hoped they would all of them endeavour to bring recruits to the company, and the sooner the better, so that the recruits might have mastered the rudiments of their drill by the commencement of next season. (Cheers.) They would remember that Lieutenant Roughton and himself promised prizes for those who made the highest scores in shooting their class on a certain day last season at Coorla. It was encouraging to see a large attendance on that occasion, and one's only regret was that they could not all win the prizes. (Laughter and cheers.) Of the recruits Mr. Stacey was most successful, of the two year olds, Mr. Howse, and of the veterans, Sergeant L. Crowley. He had great pleasure in handing over to them these memorials of their skill on that occasion. Captain Weir then handed to each of the Volunteers named a handsome cup.) Before closing his remarks he should like to add that Colour Sergeant Melvin fired his class in Scotland, scoring 186, so that he was entitled to the honour of being the best shot of E company for the season 1882-83. (Cheers.)

Lieut. Roughton also responded. He said that he did not admit that E company was inferior to any other company in class-firing, or any other branch of their duties. He contended that it was unfair to compare their company with any company but one of their own size. (Cheers.) The only company with which E company could be compared was D company, which they had beaten in every respect. (Cheers.) In his opinion it was the duty of every European in the country to make himself so far efficient that if anything occurred he would not be a nuisance to the regular army, but would know sufficient of the elements of drill to be able to defend himself. (Cheers.) These two reasons constituted the whole end and object of the Volunteer corps, and it was for them to impress these ideas upon their fellow-citizens and make recruits of every one of them. (Cheers.)

Lieut. Lund also briefly acknowledged the toast.

Lieut.-Col. Bayley proposed "Success to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps," and in doing so quoted with approval the remarks made by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief at a dinner given in his honour on the occasion of the inspection, to the effect that although they might be perfectly satisfied with the loyalty of their native fellow subjects, there might arise from the dissensions of rival creeds and factions, hostilities which the Volunteer corps would be of the greatest assistance in putting down. Disturbances broke out in the most extraordinary manner, and some of them might perhaps recollect that some eight or nine years ago the city was thrown into the utmost consternation by the outbreak which took place between the Parsees and the Mahomedans. (Cheers.) Several years ago at a meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta, Lord Napier of Magdala expressed an opinion that it was absolutely necessary to keep the strictest watch on every part of India because it was absolutely impossible to say when outbreaks might take place in any part of the country. The regular troops might be taken away from the city as they were some three years ago, and if circumstances demanded it he was sure that not only the whole of the regiments in Bombay had the honour to command would willingly turn out and serve in any portion of India if necessary, although they were only bound to serve on the island of Bombay. (Cheers.) Colonel Bayley in conclusion coupled with the toast the name of Quartermaster Soundy.

Quartermaster Soundy responded, and the toast of the drill instructors was proposed, coupled with the name of Sergeant-Major Abbott. The toast having been acknowledged, the company separated with cheers for Colonel Bayley, Captain Wyer, and other officers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th August, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·589
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	957
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	77·9
Minimum do. read at 10 a.m.	75·5
General Direction of Wind	SSE, SE, SSE, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	310
Fall of Rain*	0·61
Total fall during the month	5·42
year	40·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 27th..	0·96

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DRINKING IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leading article that appeared in your paper of the 14th instant it is stated that "the increase of drink in all parts of this Presidency has been a standing complaint against the Government," and the officers of the Bombay Abkari Department are charged with having, in their eagerness to make revenue, unduly pushed the sale of liquor to the encouragement of drunkenness and the destruction of the morality and happiness of the native population. The progress of liquor-drinking among the native population of India is a subject of general interest, and it is very desirable that the public should be in possession of accurate information upon it. I trust, therefore, that you will kindly give me space to explain briefly what effect the recent changes in the system of Abkari management have had on the consumption of country spirit in this Presidency.

I will first take the case of the city of Ahmedabad, the special instance brought forward in your article. You say that during the last few years the consumption of liquor in that locality has more than doubled. I give below a statement exhibiting the quantities of licit spirit sold in Ahmedabad and its neighbourhood during each of the last ten years, together with an account of the duty collected on the spirit sold there in each year of that period.

Years.	Tracts supplied with liquor from the distillery at Ahmedabad.	Population of the tracts supplied.	Number of gallons of spiritlessed from the distillery.	Rate of duty per gallon.		Duty collections.
				R	a	Rs.
1872-73	Ahmedabad city and cantonment and 3 miles round	30,281		1	0	30,281
1873-74	Do.	30,787		1	0	30,787
1874-75	Do.	32,249		1	0	34,222
1875-76	Do.	36,662	1,18,756	1	0	36,678
1876-77	Do.	37,650		1	1	40,003
1877-78	Do.	33,926		1	1	36,046
1878-79	Do.	34,439		1	1	42,960
1879-80	Do.	23,286		2	0	46,572
1880-81	Do.	27,427		2	0	54,854
1881-82	The whole of the district	8,56,321	46,514	2	0	93,028

REMARKS.—From 1872-73 to 1880-81 the city of Ahmedabad and its immediate neighbourhood was the only part of the district supplied with liquor from the Sudder distillery. The privilege of making and selling liquor in the rest of the district was leased in a number of small farms. The farmers paid lump sums for their privileges. No restrictions were placed on the quantities of liquor they made and sold, nor was any record thereof kept. The petty farming system was abandoned, and the whole district was first supplied from the Ahmedabad distillery in 1881-82.

These figures show that the consumption of spirituous liquors in Ahmedabad, far from having doubled, has decreased considerably during the last four years, while the duty collections made during the same period have largely increased. The increase in the revenue realizations is due to the raising of the rate of duty from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per gallon from the 1st August, 1878. The raising of the rate of duty, of course, compelled the liquor-shop-keepers to raise their prices ; and the prices now charged for country spirit in Ahmedabad are about 50 per cent. in excess of those that prevailed down to 1877-78, the year in which the system of Abkari management which you have condemned was first introduced.

Similar details regarding the consumption of country spirit and the duty levied thereon in the

Planters' Association, expressive of its sympathy with the meeting.

Mr. Robert Allen, who moved the first resolution, asking the Government to delay the progress of the Bill, until such time as the Houses of Parliament were in full possession of all the opinions of the local Governments, said he felt confident that he was moving a resolution which had not a single voice.

All that the meeting ought to insist on, was that the mass of evidence should be sent up to the House of Commons "fully, freely, and clearly, and not summed up or in collated form." He spoke in strong terms of the wording of the Reuter's telegram published, in which Mr. Cross was made to say that the Governors of the N.-W. P. and the Punjab had supported the Bill. He knew better. The Governor of the N.-W. P. thought that there was no pressing emergency for it, and the Governor of the Punjab was too hot on race distinction to support such a measure. The complacency with which these two governors had opposed the measure, was similar to that of Shem and Japhet of old, who kept in the front of the blanket, to shield their father's nakedness. It would be time for the energetic Legal Member to endeavour to subordinate the Anglo-Saxon Hindoo, after he had succeeded in altering the flow of the Ganges back, when it was taking a certain direction. And then, who would have to bear the brunt of all this stirring up of race hatreds and antagonisms? Why the poor British working-people, the railway employes and residents in different remote parts of India, where they are out of the reach of legal help and advice. He therefore prayed that the Government would ponder well before allowing such a mischievous piece of legislation to exist.

Mr. Murdoch, who seconded the resolution, seemed to be rather despondent of success, but still, under the circumstances, thought it better to stand by, shoulder to shoulder, and oppose the measure to the last.

Mr. Atkins, the representative of the railway servants and other European working-men in India, regretted that the Bill was ever introduced, as he thought that the poisonous race-feeling it had engendered had gone too far to be eradicated. It had penetrated to classes of the most ignorant and lawless of natives, who were now clamorous for it to be passed. However, he was now on his way home to deliver messages from the friendless European working-man in India, to his brothers in England, and he had great hopes of effecting material help.

The Rev. Mr. Finter moved the second resolution, which was a formal one, that a memorial should be drawn up, circulated, signed, and forwarded to the Government of India at once, setting forth the points which had been so ably discussed by the speakers who had proceeded him. It was evident from the telegrams that Mr. Gladstone meant defiance, and it seemed not unlikely he would meet with very stern opposition. The Suez Canal, the Afghan policy, the Zulu War, the English Criminal Procedure Bill, were matters which all had to be quietly pocketed. He hoped now, that Mr. Gladstone and his Government would not urge, as an excuse, that so many dishes of humble pie had been digested, that the swallowing of the Ilbert Bill as well could not be effected. What was wanted was time —only time to allow the present Government which was in a tottering condition, to go out, and the Conservatives to come in.

Mr. Wallis seconded the resolution.

Mr. A. B. Miller proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, after which the meeting dispersed, giving three cheers for Mr. Keswick.—*Statesman.*

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S MINUTE ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

WE quote the following passages, in addition to those we gave the other day from the Opinion of the Calcutta Judges on the Jurisdiction Bill :—

It must be remembered that in India the powers of police investigation, magisterial inquiry, and judicial trial are closely connected and are frequently combined in the same official. Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as it now stands, any district or sub-divisional magistrate, as well as any other magistrate specially empowered in this behalf (section 191), may take cognizance of any offence, that is, initiate criminal proceedings in respect of any offence (1), upon a complaint made, (2), upon a police report thereof, (3), upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or (4), upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed. It is the duty of the district or sub-divisional magistrate to direct investigations by the police. He receives their daily reports and very often has to instruct them on points which he may think that they have overlooked or misapprehended. It sometimes even happens that the investigation is taken out of the hands of the police and conducted by the magistrate himself (section 159). The result of this is that a chief local magistrate practically becomes the prosecutor and may become the judge, notwithstanding that he may have formed a strong opinion on the case behind the back of the accused without having heard his explanation or defence. This is the system in force in India; and although it is probably, for administrative reasons, unavoidable, it is an extremely dangerous system. It has certainly provoked adverse criticism; that it has not provoked more is probably due to the careful superintendence bestowed by district magistrates, who have in Bengal hitherto been English gentlemen of the Covenanted Civil Service, whose education and training have made them fully sensible of the responsibilities which such a system as that described imposes on them in their own proceedings and also in supervising the proceedings of their subordinate subdivisional magistrates. The present law protects European British subjects from the exercise of this dangerous combination of duties by any one but their own countrymen. The Bill under consideration proposes to remove this protection.

The general results, accordingly, of the proposed amendments will be to leave European British subjects in the possession of various important rights as regards the class of officer who is to commit or try them, the form of trial, the right of appeal, and the power of invoking the aid of the High Court when they are unlawfully detained in custody; but to deprive them of the right which they at present enjoy, that in every case the inquiry or trial shall be conducted by a European British subject. It will become the duty, *ex officio*, of native officers of a particular class to commit or try European prisoners, even in cases in which, in person or through the police, they have initiated investigations affecting them; and the Government will be empowered to select from a wide area such other natives as it thinks well to invest with such powers.

The position in which European British subjects would be placed by the proposed changes is one which they have never yet occupied, and in which the Legislature has on several occasions deliberately determined that it would not be wise to place them. On a review of the course of legislation since 1793 it is impossible, the Judges consider, to doubt that the intention and practice of the Government has been to surround the investigation and trial of offences, charged against European British subjects in the Mofussil with special precautions, and, among those precautions, to restrict the jurisdiction in such cases to European officials. Any doubts which the wording of particular Acts, as *e.g.*, Act VII. of 1853, might have occasioned, have been removed by the express declarations of the Codes of 1861 and 1872, in both of which this restriction was deliberately enacted.

On the other hand, as regards European officials, the result of the proposed change will be to curtail considerably the powers now exercised by Government in the appointment of justices of the peace. At present, the Government can appoint such European British subjects as it thinks fit to be justices of the peace. This power has been hitherto extensively employed, and Europeans, other than covenanted civilians, have been appointed to be justices of the peace, and dispose, in a manner which the Judges believe to be satisfactory, of cases in which Europeans are concerned. Under the amended section, the Government will be unable to appoint any one who does not fall within one of the four classes specified in the amendment. There are at present in Bengal many such justices of the peace, whose appointments would have been impossible under the amended section.

The first argument adduced in favour of the proposed change in the law, which the Judges propose to consider, is that on which his Excellency the Viceroy grounded his support of the Bill in the discussion of the 9th March in the Legislative Council—viz., the expediency of taking at once a step which the policy of admitting natives to the service rendered sooner or later inevitable.

The covenanted native civilians, who have passed into the service by the competitive examination, constitute, it is apparent, a small and dwindling class. So far as can be judged at present, the supply has come to a standstill; nor, as to admissions under 33 Vict., 3, does it appear that the Local Government have found it feasible to carry out the provisions of the Act except on a very limited scale. Three officers appear to have been appointed in Bengal, one in 1881, one in 1882. At present, therefore, the measure can, it is obvious, scarcely be regarded as having passed beyond the stage of an experiment. How these officials will turn out is a question on which it is at present, and must be for some years to come, impossible to form any confident opinion. Even as regards the earlier appointments, the Judges are of opinion that they have been too few in number, and, in the majority of instances, have lasted for too short a time, to afford material for any safe generalization, or to justify, on the ground of ascertained fitness, a change in the policy of Government which would take away from European British subjects a privilege which, it is apparent, they regard as of high value and importance.

In considering the question whether legislation is at present advisable, it is necessary to keep in view the wide distinction which exists between native officers who have entered the civil service by competitive examination in England, and those who are nominated under 33 Vict., cap. 3, in this country. The Judges are not prepared to admit that, even as regards the former class, the proposed change in the law is any way necessary or desirable; but here there is, at any rate, some guarantee for ability, character, and such insight into the feelings of Englishmen as a short residence in England may be supposed to confer. On the other hand, with the statutory civilians there is absolutely no guarantee against the existence of the very defects which constitute the grounds of the reluctance of European British subjects to submit to their jurisdiction in criminal trials. They are described by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in a document, forwarded by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western provinces with his own reply to the Government of India, 'as often being men saturated with caste and religious prejudice and ignorant of European modes of thought and feeling.' One object of the statute was, the Judges believe, to enable the Government to enrol in the ranks of its service native gentlemen of high birth and social position. It is easy to imagine cases in which a gentleman might have on these grounds great claims to a nomination under the statute, who might yet be conspicuously deficient in many of the qualifications which are admittedly essential in the Judge who is to deal with cases in which European British subjects are concerned. It must be remembered that it is with officials of this class, not with successful competitors in the Civil Service examination, that, in considering the present question, we have principally to deal; nor can the Judges lose sight of the fact that these statutory civilians will be appointed by a system of nomination which was abandoned by the Government twenty-five years ago in favour of competitive examination, and which can scarcely be expected to work more satisfactorily in India than it did in England. On the officers thus nominated the proposed change will confer a jurisdiction unknown to English law, a combination of inquisitional, magisterial, and judicial powers, which may be justified by the necessities of the case of India, that which Englishmen in India may with some reason contend should continue to be exercised in their own case, as it is at present, only by officials for whose competence or character they have some adequate guarantee.

The apprehensions which many Europeans entertain as to the results of the proposed change are not, in the Judges' opinion, without foundation. There is no doubt that the position of Europeans in the Mofussil has many disadvantages. They are often completely isolated, they live among people alien to themselves in religion, nationality, social habits, and political ideas. As owners of property and employers of labour, they are necessarily brought into collision with classes or individuals whose interests conflict with their own; and it is impossible to ignore the fact that such a state of things exposes them to very considerable risks.

The Judges concur in the views here expressed; and they consider that the dangers thus described in the case of planters and manufacturers would be even greater in the case of persons in a humbler position in life, railway *employes*, artificers, and the like. These men are continually brought into contact with natives in ways which may easily give rise to misunderstandings and ill-will. Should an accusation be brought against them, they labour under great disadvantages; they are often isolated from other Europeans; they generally have but an imperfect acquaintance with the vernacular languages; they are unable to retain the costly services of European advocates; and they might, in some circumstances, find it impossible to secure the assistance even of native practitioners. It is easy to see how the grossest injustice might easily be inflicted in such cases by an officer who from any cause failed fully to realise the position of the accused. It is at any rate certain that Europeans of this class would feel an entire want of confidence in any but an European tribunal. On the whole, after making every allowance for temporary excitement and agitation, it is, the Judges think, impossible to doubt that European residents in the Mofussil do really consider themselves to be, and in fact are, in a position which justifies them in regarding the privilege of being tried by an European, on whose independence and impartiality they can fully rely, as one of very real importance to them.

Accordingly, as the number of native officials who will be affected by the proposed change is extremely small; as it seems probable that the majority of native officials will for the future be statutory nominees, appointed in this country without any guarantee as to ability, and not, necessarily, possessing any acquaintance with the habits or feelings of Englishmen; as there is no evidence of any real demand for any such alterations; as the proposed change will disqualify a class of European officers who at present perform their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the public; and as it cannot, it appears, be effected without a revival of animosities and class feelings, which are, on every account, to be deplored, the Judges consider that nothing short of grave and pressing reasons could justify its introduction.

But, so far as their own observations go, the Judges are unaware of the existence of any of the reasons on which a legislative change is usually demanded. In the exercise of their duties of superintendence and revision, they have occasion to watch attentively the working of the criminal courts, the returns of which are continually before them. Nothing in those returns indicates that there is at present any administrative inconvenience, any miscarriage of justice, any hardship inflicted on prosecutors, witnesses, or accused, or any dissatisfaction felt with the provisions of the Code as to the jurisdiction of the Courts. Some provisions of the Code are, the Judges are aware, believed by some persons to operate severely, and any measure for the reform of these would deserve consideration. It might be well, for instance, to consider the possibility of extending to natives in the Mofussil, under certain conditions, the right, of the nature of a habeas corpus, now exclusively enjoyed by Europeans, of applying to the High Court in cases of unlawful detention. But as regards the powers conferred on the several classes of Courts and the rights enjoyed by European British subjects in criminal cases, the Judges are not aware that there is any feeling, of importance or, except among a few individuals, any wish for change. On the contrary, the Judges believe that the privileges now enjoyed by Europeans are readily acquiesced in by the main body of natives who understand and sympathize with the natural desire of Europeans to be tried by their own countrymen, and who appreciate the evils to which any alteration of the existing law may probably conduce.

The Judges are of opinion that there is nothing in the present condition or prospects of the service which renders a change of the law expedient; nor do they think that any necessity is likely to arise within any period sufficiently near to require or justify legislation, especially when that legislation arouses apprehensions and animosities which are on every ground matter of regret.

In connexion with this part of the subject, it may be well to point out that the rapid development of railway and telegraphic communication, which has been urged by some of the supporters of the Bill as a reason for considering it to be free from danger, goes far, and will year by year go farther, to meet the argument based on administrative necessity. There are few parts of India and there will soon, it is to be hoped, be none in which an European cannot be carried at any place which it may be desired to try him, with ease, speed, and economy. Europeans in India are, for the most part at the present day, for all practical purposes, far nearer to the tribunals to which they are subject than they have ever been before; and their transmission from one place to another will year by year become a matter of less difficulty.

It is necessary to point out that the present measure differs fundamentally from those by which in years past Europeans have been brought gradually within the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. On each of these occasions the reform had this strong justification that it was really demanded in the interese of an impartial and effectual administration of the law. Justice could not, it is obvious, be done between Europeans and others either in civil or criminal cases so long as any European could be brought before no tribunal nearer than the Presidency town. Such a state of the law was in many cases tantamount to a denial of justice, and in criminal matters it practically, in all but very serious cases, secured impunity to the favoured class. On these grounds the changes heretofore made were justifiable and wise. But on the present occasion the ground alleged is not that the change will make the trial or punishment of European criminals in any one respect easier, speedier, cheaper, or more certain.

One of the grounds most frequently alleged in support of the Bill was that the present state of the law was anomalous, and that this anomaly justified legislation. As to this, it is, the Judges think, enough to point out that the entire structure of Indian society and the British administration rests on personal laws under which particular classes of individuals enjoy special rights apart from the general law applicable to the entire community. These rights have been solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants of the country and are conscientiously respected by the Legislature and the Courts. The principle laid down in the preamble of 21 Geo. III., c. 70, that it was 'expedient that the inhabitants should be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of all their ancient laws, usages, rights, and privileges,' has been consistently maintained; and the Act which at present regulates the Civil Courts in Bengal (Act VI. of 1871) expressly provides that, in all questions regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or religious usage or institution, the personal law of Hindoos and Mahomedans shall be the rule of decision. These personal rights are observed, so far as the Judges are aware, with equal care, and with ready acquiescence, by the people in their dealings with one another. They are insisted on by the class concerned whenever they appear to be endangered. Only a year ago the entire Hindoo and Mahomedan communities were exempted from some of the most important provisions of the 'Transfer of Property Act' out of respect to the wishes of certain native gentlemen who were apprehensive that the proposed enactment might be regarded as discountenancing their view of the Hindoo law. Such being the universal rule, the Judges think, may, the Judges think, with some reason demand that a like regard may be paid to their personal rights, for which they have at any rate the prescription of long usage, which they highly prize, and which are not shown to conflict in any way with the rights of any class.

Another ground urged in support of the proposed change in the law is the invidious character of the existing distinction. It by no means is meant that the law, as it stands, unfairly benefits Europeans to the detriment of natives or that the privilege now enjoyed by Europeans can justly be regarded as offensive to native feeling, the Judges are unable to see any foundation for such a charge. It is not suggested that the rights now enjoyed by Europeans should be extended to the entire community, or that the proposed change would improve in any particular the general administration of the law. If by the abolition of the present rights of Europeans the natives would be benefited the balance of advantages might have to be struck; but this is not the case. No practical advantage for natives is to be gained.

If even, apart from considerations of practical benefit, there were reason to think that the present state of the law was, or could reasonably be, regarded by natives as humiliating or insulting to them or their countrymen, the Judges would consider that the possibility of remedying such a state of things deserved serious attention. But they cannot believe that such is the case. There is nothing in the existing law which implies any personal disparagement to any one. There may be in the ranks of the native service officials who resent the existing law because it impliedly recognizes the existence of a difference between Europeans and natives and because they regard such a recognition as obsolete, injurious, and oppressive. The Judges cannot regard such feelings as deserving of sympathy or consideration. Those differences, as a fact, exist, and any attempt to ignore them would, the Judges believe, be unwise and disastrous.

Much reliance has been placed on the argument that for many years past native magistrates have in the Presidency towns exercised jurisdiction over European British subjects without giving rise to complaint. As to this, it is, the Judges think, enough to say that the position of the Presidency magistrates, from the close proximity of the High Courts, the facilities thus afforded for supervision and control, the presence of a large and influential Bar, the activity of the local Press, and the influence of public opinion, renders it safe to intrust these officials with far more extensive powers than could be safely conceded in the case of Mofussil magistrates. This view has been adopted by the Legislature, which empowers (C. P. C., 411) a Presidency magistrate to pass a sentence of imprisonment for six months or fine of Rs. 200 without any appeal, whereas in the Mofussil, 1st class magistrates and sessions Judges are unable to pass a higher sentence than one month or Rs. 50 without appeal; and in the case of European British subjects no order passed by either is unappealable. For these reasons the Judges cannot consider the experience of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts as in any degree justifying the investment of native officers in the Mofussil with Jurisdiction over Europeans.

Lastly, the Judges have to consider the question of the finality of the Bill. They are of course perfectly satisfied that any assurance which may be given by the present Government or any members of it in that respect will be fully and faithfully adhered to. But such assurances would not be binding upon any future Governments, and still less upon the native community. There would seem to be no elements of finality either in the Bill itself or in its subject matter. There is no reason why those in deference to whose wishes the Bill has been introduced should accept it otherwise than as a prelude to still larger concessions; and it may probably be more difficult in the future for Europeans to protect their rights when the principle upon which those rights depend has once been invaded.

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Chowkooree Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	0	13 per lb.
Proprietor's Own Choice	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	1	3 ,,
Orange Pekoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	1	4 ,,
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The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these high class Teas and receiving them direct from the Gardens, are able to offer the above at the VERY LOW RATES quoted, which is altogether out of proportion to their acknowledged excellence.
Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake of any other.
In order to suit the convenience of our customers we have had them made in 1 lb. packets
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Light Drab Earthenware.

To hold	1 Gallon	Rs.	15 0
Do.	2 do.	,,	20 0
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PATENT MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTERS IN BROWN EARTHENWARE.
The 2 gallons size,
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The Pocket Filter consists of a pure charcoal block, with flexible India-rubber tube attached. It may either be used to drink direct from a river, pond, &c., by the roadside, or it will filter into a glass on the syphon principle, after sucking the first few drops to start it. In the latter case it filters from four to twenty gallons per day, according to the quality of water obtained, and is made specially to resist the action of a hot climate. The India-rubber tube is the best that can be obtained, and is made specially to resist the action of a hot climate..... Rs. 4 0

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The simplest, the most portable, and the most effective Filter yet invented. It is in the form of a bottle, the body being of stone. When placed in water IT FILLS ITSELF BY THE PROCESS OF FILTRATION INTO THE BOTTLE. It will be found valuable at all times and places where pure water is either difficult or impossible to obtain, as a supply of it may at once be secured by placing the Filter in any tank or pond at hand.

No. 1, small, Rs. 2-12 ; No. 3, large. Rs. 6-8.

SODA WATER AT EIGHT ANNAS A DOZEN.
Messrs. COURT & Co. beg to call the attention of Residents to
THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE, or
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This ingeniously contrived apparatus holds about three full pints, or about six bottles of Soda Water of the ordinary size. A resident in a distant Mofussil Station, operating with one of these small machines, may supply himself with Soda later well aerated and fresh, at about 8 annas a dozen. Saving all losses by breakage, and all expenses on account of carriage, bottles, &c..... Each. 20 0
A paper with drawing and instructions for use accompanies each apparatus.
The Powders are put up in hermetically sealed tin boxes, each containing Twelve Powders, each producing, as above stated, six bottles of Carbonated Water, or one Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly, by payment in advance..... Per box 3 0

Parties wishing to have a monthly or quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders can be furnished accordingly, by payment in advance.

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THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

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